

CLAIMS

1. A polyester fiber comprising polyethylene terephthalate at 90 mol% or higher of a whole repeating unit in a molecular chain thereof, the
5 fiber having an intrinsic viscosity [IV] of 0.85 dl/g or higher and simultaneously meeting the following characteristics:

- (a) strength ≥ 6.0 cN/dtex;
- (b) strength x (breaking elongation)^{0.5} ≤ 26.0 cN/dtex.%^{0.5};
- (c) monofilament linear density ≤ 5.0 dtex; and

10 (d) main dispersion peak temperature of loss tangent (tan δ) in the measurement of dynamic viscoelasticity at 110 Hz $\leq 147.0^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2. The polyester fiber according to claim 1, wherein the strength x (breaking elongation)^{0.5} is 25.0 cN/dtex.%^{0.5} or lower.

3. The polyester fiber according to claim 1, wherein the strength
15 x (breaking elongation)^{0.5} is 24.0 cN/dtex.%^{0.5} or lower.

4. The polyester fiber according to claim 1, wherein the strength x (breaking elongation)^{0.5} is 23.0 cN/dtex.%^{0.5} or lower.

5. A polyester dipped cord, which is obtainable by twisting one or more than one base yarn together into a pretwisted yarn, where the base
20 yarn is made of a polyester fiber according to any one of claims 1 to 4; twisting two or more pretwisted yarns together into a greige cord; and subjecting the greige cord to dip treatment to give a dipped cord simultaneously meeting the following characteristics:

(a) tenacity conversion efficiency in the dip treatment (dipped
25 cord tenacity / greige cord tenacity) $\geq 96\%$; and

(b) elongation at a specific load + dry heat shrinkage $\leq 7.5\%$.

6. The polyester dipped cord according to claim 5, wherein the tenacity conversion efficiency in the dip treatment (dipped cord tenacity /

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.